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The memory of the two venerable people who gave name to Cor-dalea, in the parish of Kilmore, Cavan, has quite perished from the face of the earth, except only so far as it is preserved in the name Cor-daliath, the hill of the two grey persons. Two people of a different complexion are commemorated in Glendaduff in Mayo, the glen of the two black visaged persons. Meendacalliagh, in the parish of Lower Fahan, Donegal, means the *meen*, or mountain flat of the two *calliaghs*, or hags, probably a pair of those old witches who used to turn themselves into hares, and suck the cows.

It must occur to any one who glances through these names to ask himself the question—what was the origin of this curious custom? I cannot believe that it is a mere accident of language, or that it sprung up spontaneously, without any particular cause. I confess myself wholly in the dark, unable to offer any explanation: I have never met anything that I can call to mind in the whole range of Irish literature tending in the least degree to elucidate it. Is it the remnant of some ancient religious belief, or some dark superstition, dispelled by the light of Christianity? or does it commemorate some wide-spread social custom, prevailing in times beyond the reach of history or tradition, leaving its track on the language as the only manifestation of its existence? We know that among some nations certain numbers were accounted sacred, like the number seven among the Hebrews. Was two a sacred number with the primitive people of this country? I refrain from all conjecture, though the subject is sufficiently tempting; I give the facts, and leave to others the task of accounting for them.

XXV. — ON CHINESE PORCELAIN SEALS FOUND IN IRELAND, WITH REMARKS ON THEIR ALLEGED ANTIQUITY. By DR. W. FRAZER, M. R. I. A. Dublin, 1868.

[Read January, 1868.]

CERTAIN seals of porcelain, bearing Chinese inscriptions, have been picked up from time to time in different parts of Ireland during the past century, and Mr. Joseph Huband Smith deserves the credit of having first directed attention to these seals, and their alleged claims to a venerable antiquity (see "Proceedings Royal Irish Academy," vol. i., p. 381). My interest was excited by accidentally obtaining two of these seals and being rather sceptical about their age, I was led for some years to pursue the inquiry at intervals, with the results now laid before the reader.

Mr. Smith's ideas having influenced more or less those who have written on this subject, it is just to state them in his own words: "An extract from the Grammar of Abel Remusat showed that the inscriptions on those seals are those of a very ancient class of Chinese characters in use since the time of Confucius, who is supposed to have flourished in the middle of the sixth century B. C. The remote period to which

those characters are assigned leaves open a wide field for conjecture as to the time in which these porcelain seals found their way into this country. From the extreme degree of heat to which they appear to have been subjected, and their consequent vitrification, which has in some measure taken place, they are quite as capable of resisting the attacks of time as the glass and porcelain deities and ornaments found in the mummy-cases of Egypt, and may have been for an indefinite period beneath the surface of the earth. It is, therefore, at least possible that they may have arrived hither from the East along with the weapons, ornaments, and other articles of commerce which were brought to these islands by the ships of the first merchant princes of antiquity, the Phœnicians, to whom our ports and harbours were well known."

The late Mr. Edward Getty, with great industry and zeal, gathered all the scattered information bearing on the discovery of these seals in different localities. He read a paper on the subject before the Belfast Literary Society in 1850; and afterwards published a 4to volume with copies of the inscriptions in Chinese characters, translations of them by competent authorities, and brief statements of the circumstances under which they were found. The work is illustrated by an enlarged drawing of one of the seals, and is a trustworthy *résumé* of the entire question up to the time it appeared.

Mr. J. W. Murphy, of Belfast, and Mr. Robert Ball, of this city, both laboured in investigating this subject with much ability. I possess wax or plaster copies of the inscriptions of several of the seals, made by Mr. Ball, and entrusted to me by his son. He wrote, however, nothing regarding them; and Mr. Murphy's observations were transferred to Mr. Getty. The earliest intimation of Chinese seals being found in Ireland is, perhaps, a brief query in the "Anthologia" for 1793. This is merely a copy of a Chinese inscription, similar to what occurs on the seals, and a request for its translation: there is no history or clue by which it can be traced.

So far as I can ascertain, records exist, more or less complete, of about sixty-one seals, which appear to have been sown broadcast over the country in some strange way that I cannot offer a solution of. Thus I find that, whilst more than half have either no authentic history, or are roughly ascribed to localities in the south of Ireland, the

|                          |   |                    |   |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| County of Antrim affords | 1 | County of Kilkenny | 1 |
| „ Down „                 | 3 | „ Tipperary        | 3 |
| „ Dublin „               | 3 | „ Wexford          | 1 |
| „ Carlow „               | 2 | „ Limerick         | 1 |
| „ Queen's „              | 1 | „ Cork             | 6 |
| „ Westmeath              | 1 | „ Waterford        | 4 |

The history of these seals, if investigated, presents one common point of agreement that seems of much importance. They have never yet, in a single instance, been discovered associated with other objects of antiquarian interest, in burrows or mounds, with bronze or stone weapons, Celtic remains, or works of art—never with Danish or Anglo-

Norman coins, nor even with modern articles of manufacture. The invariable story of their find is what we might expect if they had been accidentally dropped, at no very distant period, in or near the localities whence they were afterwards unearthed. Thus they have been picked up by labourers, as the plough-share passed over an old untilled field: one was extracted from the uprooted fibres of an aged pear tree; another obtained on or near the situation of a disused road; two in caves; one in a potato garden; others in heaps of rubbish or clay near human dwellings—in a word, under circumstances that at once raise a conjecture they cannot possibly be of any extremely ancient date. There also seems to be satisfactory evidence that similar seals have never yet been found in England or on the Continent.

The peculiar characters on these seals are admittedly of great antiquity; but this signifies little. It is the common seal-writing employed by the Chinese for centuries, and still seen on their ordinary seals made and used in the present day; somewhat resembling our own *black letter*, which is practically obsolete, though in daily use for legal writings, deeds, &c.

Mr. Getty collated the circumstances under which these seals were found in Ireland, and obtained the aid of educated Chinese and scholars in that language, hoping thus to unravel the problem of their importation here, and wide dispersion over the country. Following out his ideas (which appear to present the only reasonable hope of success), I believe their alleged claim to a venerable antiquity can be disproved, though I am still unable to offer any suggestion as to how they reached our shores, or were scattered broadcast through so many counties.

An inquiry of a similar nature was worked out a few years ago respecting certain Chinese porcelain bottles obtained in Egypt, and asserted to have been found in ancient Egyptian tombs by travellers. Like our porcelain seals, they were supposed to point to a distant era, when Pharaoh's subjects traded with China, and several interesting speculations were based on this slender substructure. There were in all twelve of these bottles discovered. They fortunately presented five different poetic inscriptions that could be deciphered, and Mr. W. H. Medhurst decided they were extracts from the writings of Chinese poets that, at the farthest, lived under dynasties dating from A. D. 700 to 1100. The bottles, therefore, might be so old: in all probability they were much more recent; indeed Mr. Medhurst's Chinese teacher referred them to the period of the "Ming" dynasty, to which there are good grounds for concluding our porcelain seals also belong. (See "Trans. Chinese Branch of Royal Asiatic Society," part 3, for 1851-2).

My inquiries in China were for a long time unsuccessful; for in that vast Empire circumstances and objects which are familiar to persons in one district may be quite unknown elsewhere; thus my correspondents in Hong Kong, Ningpo, and Peking, could give me no aid, and I finally got satisfactory results at Canton.

In the Catalogue of the Academy's Museum, Sir W. Wilde describes those seals as "cubical portions of white porcelain about five-eighths

of an inch upon each side of the square, embossed on the under surface with characters which are proved to be a very ancient form of Chinese writing, and surmounted by the figure of an *ape*." Mr. Getty also considered the image on the top of the seals represented a baboon, and his enlarged view brings out the likeness in a pointed manner. In the unique oval seal in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, found at Rathkeale, the figure is supposed to be a Guinea pig's. Both conjectures are excusable; but on appeal to the Chinese—who are, perhaps, the best authorities as to what they intend by those designs—it seems they ought to be "lions," for they are termed "lion-head seals;" and in one seal sent me from Canton the animal is well represented in a spirited position, half seated, in a manner resembling some of our own heraldic figures.

Sir W. Wilde further states—"It is said that no porcelain seal of a similar shape and size can be procured in China." I lay before the Academy three such seals, identical with our Irish ones, sent from Canton by Rev. James Legge, of the London Missionary Society, with two others, differing in the position of the animal on their top. Mr. Legge says—"They are obtainable, but can hardly be said to be in use; they are kept, so far as I can learn, simply as nick-nacks or ornaments." Thus far it appears clear:—

1. That the seals are of undoubted Chinese manufacture.
2. That they are known in Canton as "lion-head seals."
3. They are purchaseable as objects of curiosity, but not used at the present day.

The idea of their antiquity originated in the peculiar characters used by the Chinese for seal impressions. On this point Mr. Legge states—"Every question about the history of porcelain seals in China could be answered if one had access to a large library. I consulted a Chinese scholar of extraordinary research upon this subject, and he assures me that porcelain seals were first made during the 'Sung' dynasty, A. D. 975 to A. D. 1279; no mention of them can be found before that time. Previous to the 'Tsin' dynasty (B. C. 220) seals were made of jade and other precious stones, and also of gold and silver. Under the 'Han' dynasty (B.C. 201) seals made of brass came into vogue, and were long used, till towards the end of the 'Yuen' dynasty (A.D. 1367) they were in a great measure superseded by soapstone seals.

"Under the 'Sung' dynasty, however, porcelain seals had been made: the name of a pottery where many were produced between the years A. D. 1111 and A. D. 1118 is still famous. But it was under the 'Ming' dynasty, immediately preceding the present, that these seals were most in vogue. The 'Green kiln,' with more than 300 furnaces, was constantly at work in the last quarter of the fourteenth century, producing all sorts of small articles. Since the 'Ming' dynasty porcelain seals have very much fallen into disuse. Such," says Dr. Legge, "is the substance of a short treatise which my Chinese friend has composed on this subject. Porcelain seals are also, it appears, still

manufactured in the province of Fuh-Keen, and sold under the name of 'seals from the Fuh-Keen potteries;' but the best of them are spoken of in Chinese books as very inferior to those made in former times."

The concluding part of Rev. Dr. Legge's letter contains an ingenious conjecture, which I must confess myself unable either to verify or disprove. He says—"The question as to how these seals found their way to Ireland will probably ever remain a problem not fully solved. The above detail throws a little light on it. It was during the 'Ming' dynasty that such articles came to be 'the rage' in China, and it was at the same time that European commerce with the Empire commenced; Queen Elizabeth sent an envoy to the Emperor in 1596. Some of the early visitors from England and Ireland must have taken the seals back with them from China. How they came to be sown over so large a tract of Ireland we shall never be able to discover."

The settled point, so far, appears to be, that these seals cannot be older than the end of the fourteenth or commencement of the fifteenth century; how much later than this era they came to Ireland we have as yet no evidence. The antiquity of the seal inscriptions is of no moment; seal writing, like "black letter," is a remnant of past times which has not yet entirely disappeared; indeed the Chinese, eminently conservative in their ideas, still employ for their seals those extremely ancient characters, which are well understood by the learned of that land. At all events porcelain seals have turned up in Ireland from time to time during about eighty years past; and even if we fancy that a hatful was once imported by some *savant* anxious to puzzle posterity, and scattered broadcast over the surface of the kingdom, still it seems he must have been uncommonly diligent to deposit them in almost every county, with perhaps such a preponderance of southern localities that we might fancy their original owner had his habitation there. At all events, almost half a hatful have been already picked up. The evidence, so far, we must conclude, fails to establish any ancient Irish traffic with the flowery land, and these seals were neither known to or imported by "Phœnician or Milesian, or the plundering Norman peers."

Mr. Kaye, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, deserves my best acknowledgments, in the first instance, for the interest he took in these inquiries. Residing in Hong Kong, he made diligent inquiries for any information that could be procured. He failed altogether to get porcelain seals at that city; and though he sent to Canton, and had the shops searched, he could obtain none there but specimens of recent soapstone seals. At last he learned that a gentleman had once got some of them, which he picked up at Macao. By his exertions Rev. Dr. Legge was enlisted in carrying on the search; and to him I owe the successful results, not alone of getting me authentic Chinese specimens exactly similar to our Irish ones, but also for the satisfactory account he drew up of their history, and of which I have so largely availed myself. I will append to these remarks the list that is subjoined, of all the authentic "finds" of porcelain seals in Ireland, so far as I can complete it:—

## LIST of CHINESE SEALS found in Ireland to 1865.

|    |                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | In Museum of Royal Irish Academy.                                       | Got near Kilmainham, Co. Dublin. Presented by Thos. Young, Esq.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 2  | Do.                                                                     | No history. Presented by Miss Murphy.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 3  | Do.                                                                     | Turned up in a ploughed field, near Borrisokane, Co. Tipperary, 1832. (From Dean Dawson's Collection.) This is No. 26 of Mr. Getty's list.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 4  | Do.                                                                     | (No. 4 of Mr. Getty's list.) Formerly in possession of R. Fannin, Esq.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 5  | Do.                                                                     | Unique oval Seal, found at Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, and presented by Rev. Dr. Todd.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 6  | Not to be traced.                                                       | (No. 1 of Mr. Getty's list.) Found in North of Ireland. Formerly in possession of Dr. Stokes, Merriion-square.                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 7  | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 2, do.) Described by J. H. Smith, Esq., Dublin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 8  | In Belfast Museum.                                                      | (No. 3, do.) Found in a piece of ground never apparently cultivated, parish of Killileagh, Co. Down, in 1842.                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 9  | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 5, do.) Got on north side of Carlow, on or about the site of an old road, closed up since 1798, that led from an extensive quarry to the Roman Catholic burial ground. It was found at an inconsiderable depth from the surface, when removing some clay, by a workman in Mr. Montgomery's employment. |
| 10 | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 6, do.) Belonged to Mr. Vigors, Carlow.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 11 | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 7, do.) Found about eighty-five years ago near Mountrath, Queen's County, in a bog, by a turf cutter, who gave it to his employer. In 1840 it was in the possession of Miss Beaufort, Hatch-street, Dublin.                                                                                            |
| 12 | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 8, do.) Described by J. H. Smith, Esq., Dublin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 13 | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 9, do.) do. do.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 14 | Not to be traced.                                                       | (No. 10, do.) Got in Westmeath. Belonged to the late R. Ball, Esq., Dublin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 15 | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 11, do.) Described by J. H. Smith, Esq., Dublin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 16 | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 12, do.) Owned by Mr. Christie. Dug up at Kircassock, Co. Down, about fifty or fifty-five years ago, in an orchard, in taking up the roots of an old pear tree.                                                                                                                                        |
| 17 | Do.                                                                     | (No. 13, do.) In the possession of the family of the late P. Boylan, Esq., Grafton-street, for at least eighty-five or ninety years.                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 18 | In Belfast Museum.                                                      | (No. 14, do.) Found in Co. Down. Formerly in possession of the late Mr. Clewlow, near Belfast.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 19 | In possession of [the late] J. Windele, Esq., Blair's Castle, Co. Cork. | (No. 15, do.) Found in a potato garden whilst being ploughed, at Knocknamoriff, about eight miles west of Cork.                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 20 | Formerly in the Piltown Museum (now sold).                              | (No. 16, do.) Got near Clonmel, Co. Tipperary.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 21 | Do.                                                                     | (No. 17, do.) Found at Ballyhack, Co. Wexford, under an ancient quarry.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 22 | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 18, do.) Found about 1841 in the parish of Ballyvourney, Co. Cork. Owned by [the late] A. Abell, Esq.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 23 | .. ..                                                                   | (No. 19, do.) Sent to Mr. J. W. Murphy, by T. Crofton Croker, Esq., on a visiting card of the late Colonel Vallancey.                                                                                                                                                                                       |

|        |                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 20, do.) Got by J. W. Murphy, Esq., in an old curiosity shop in London, and probably one of four sold out of a private collection in Dublin.                                                               |
| 25     | Not to be traced.                                     | (No. 21, do.) Property of the late R. Ball, Esq., Dublin.                                                                                                                                                       |
| 26     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 22, do.) Property of [the late] Dr. Petrie.                                                                                                                                                                |
| 27     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 23, do.) Found at Clonliffe Parade, near the Circular-road, Dublin, in 1816. Property of Th. Singleton, Esq., Aughnacloy.                                                                                  |
| 28     | Formerly in Piltown Museum.                           | (No. 25, do.) Got in the Co. of Cork.                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 29     | No trace to be obtained.                              | (No. 27, do.) This Seal is the engraved inscription in "Anthologia Hibernica" for 1793. No history appended.                                                                                                    |
| 30     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 43, do.) In 1850 in the possession of Mr. Henry Jacob, Clonmel.                                                                                                                                            |
| 31     | Formerly in Piltown Museum.                           | (No. 44, do.)                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 32     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 45, do.) Found about 1805 in a cave on the coast at Myrtleville, near mouth of Cork Harbour. In 1850, the property of T. Crofton Croker, Esq.                                                              |
| 33     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 46, do.) Exhibited in 1847 at the British Archaeological Association, and presented by Mr. George Isaacs to T. C. Croker, Esq.                                                                             |
| 34, 35 | .. .. .                                               | (No. 47-48, do.) Purchased from Mr. Evans, Maddox-street, London, by T. C. Croker, Esq.                                                                                                                         |
| 36     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 49, do.) Believed to be in possession of Miss Jacobs, Waterford, in 1850.                                                                                                                                  |
| 37     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 50, do.) Lady Glengall. Found in 1840 or 1841 immediately outside of Cahir Castle, at west side, when removing some clay. With the Seal were found some human bones, which crumbled into dust on exposure. |
| 38, 39 | .. .. .                                               | (No. 51, 52, do.) Belonged to Miss Jacobs, Clonmel.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 40     | .. .. .                                               | (No. 53, do.) Belonged to Lady Louisa Kerr, found at Glenarm Castle, in her grandfather, Lord Antrim's drawer, and supposed to have been found on the Antrim estates.                                           |
| 41-51  | No information can be procured respecting those Seals | (Nos. 24, 28, 29, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, of do.)                                                                                                                                                       |
| 52     | Dr. W. Frazer, Dublin.                                | Obtained some years before 1860 at Miltown, Co. Dublin, in some excavations in clay.                                                                                                                            |
| 53     | Dr. Belcher, Dublin.                                  | Received about 1857 from a friend, Dr. Browne, to whom it had been presented by some person in Youghal, where it was said to have been found in a cave on the sea shore.                                        |
| 54     | Miss Deborah Moore, Quay, Waterford.                  | Impression sent me by Dr. Briscoe, Piltown. The Seal was obtained in rubbish whilst repairing an old house on the quay at Waterford, about twenty-four years back.                                              |
| 55     | .. .. .                                               | A second Seal was found in another place in Waterford, and since lost by a child, to whom it was given as a plaything. (Dr. Briscoe).                                                                           |
| 56     | .. .. .                                               | Some years since one or more of these Seals were found at Rosbercon, near New Ross. Impressions were sent to Dr. Petrie at the time. (Dr. Briscoe.)                                                             |

|    |                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 57 | J. Windele, Esq.,<br>Cork.                    | Found on breaking up an untilled field near Riverstown, about seven miles from Cork city.                                                                                                   |
| 58 | .. .. .                                       | A Seal in possession of a lady at Kingstown (given on the statement of Dr. M'Gowan).                                                                                                        |
| 59 | Kilkenny Archæological Museum.                | Found at Thomastown many years ago, and presented by Rev. James Graves (Vol. ii. "Kilkenny Archæological Journal").                                                                         |
| 60 | In the collection of James G. Robertson, Esq. | An impression exhibited by G. Robertson, Esq., Kilkenny, to the Kilkenny Archæological Society, of a Seal in his possession January, 1855. (See Vol. ii. "Kilkenny Archæological Journal.") |
| 61 | .. .. .                                       | Mention made of <i>some</i> in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland. One inscription translated by Rev. R. T. Browne, Southwick Vicarage, Northumberland.                           |

XXV.—CATALOGUE OF 101 DRAWINGS OF COATS OF ARMS FROM ORIGINAL SKETCHES FROM TOMBSTONES. By GEORGE V. DU NOYER, Esq., M. R. I. A., District Surveyor, Her Majesty's Geological Survey of Ireland; presented by him to the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, to form Vol. X. of "Antiquarian Sketches."

[Read 10th of February, 1868.]

| No. | Name.                                                                                  | Date. | Place.                | County. |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| 1   | Allen, . . . . .                                                                       | 1770  | Larne,                | Antrim. |
| 2   | Baillie, . . . . .                                                                     | 1624  | Donagherry,           | Tyrone. |
| 3   | Blair, . . . . .                                                                       | 1776  | Raloo and Ballygally, | Antrim. |
| 4   | Blair, . . . . .                                                                       |       | Raloo,                | Antrim. |
| 5   | Boyd, . . . . .                                                                        |       | Coleraine,            | Derry.  |
| 6   | Browne, . . . . .                                                                      | 1763  | Ballygally,           | Antrim. |
| 7   | { Bryan, . . . . .<br>Brynnan, . . . . .<br>Brenan, . . . . .<br>Brannion, . . . . . } | 1802  | Island Magee,         | Antrim. |
| 8   | Buchannan, . . . . .                                                                   | 1697  | Dungiven,             | Derry.  |
| 9   | Bull, . . . . .                                                                        | 1690  | Donahenry,            | Tyrone. |
| 10  | Burney, . . . . .                                                                      | 1800  | Larne,                | Antrim. |
| 11  | Burns, . . . . .                                                                       | 1729  | Larne,                | Antrim. |
| 12  | Byrne, . . . . .                                                                       |       | Donahenry,            | Tyrone. |
| 13  | Cahan, . . . . .                                                                       |       | Dungiven,             | Derry.  |
| 14  | Do. . . . .                                                                            |       | ditto,                | Derry.  |
| 15  | { Caldwell, . . . . .<br>Callwell, . . . . . }                                         | 1811  | Ballygally,           | Antrim. |
| 16  | Campbell, . . . . .                                                                    | 1780  | Ballygally,           | Antrim. |
| 17  | Do. . . . .                                                                            | 1823  | Larne,                | Antrim. |
| 18  | Cary, . . . . .                                                                        | 1716  | Dungiven,             | Derry.  |
| 19  | Chad, . . . . .                                                                        | 1696  | Oldbridge, Belfast,   | Antrim. |
| 20  | Retannsnody, . . . . .                                                                 | 1807  | Larne,                | Antrim. |
| 21  | Clark, . . . . .                                                                       | 1780  | Ballycarry,           | Antrim. |
| 22  | Cochrane, . . . . .                                                                    | 1780  | Ballywilliam,         | Derry.  |
| 23  | Cooper, . . . . .                                                                      | 1614  | Carrickfergus,        | Antrim. |
| 24  | Craig, . . . . .                                                                       | 1739  | Raloo,                | Antrim. |